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BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

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Select Poetry.



Autumn Thoughts.

BY FRANCIS BENOCH.

The leaves are falling! let them fall;
Tis Heaven's supreme decree that all
That live must die.
A little while their glory shone,
A little while they are gone,
In death they lie.

Had we no death, what then were birth?
A combat on this pleasant earth
Where all is fair:
Through death alone is found the room
For budding hope, for mental bloom,
And manhood rare.

Dog as death—destroy the chance
Of soul mature, the proud advance,
Of intellect;
Controlling, conquering every plan
That mars the onward march of man
To high respect.

Where men, like granite columns, stand,
Obstructive of the good and grand—
O, welcome death!
They boast they change not! while they speak,
Their hearts are stayed; their power how weak—
How false their faith!

The bar once broken—soon the tide
Of new opinion, deep and wide,
Resistless flows;
As age must yield to eager youth,
So falsehood flies before the truth,
And wisdom grows.

Man, proud of life! while living heed
The myriad lives that die to feed
Thy mortal part;
And when the immortal soul takes wing,
Those myriad forms again will spring
From brain and heart.

The life which earth and air bestows
Builds up the fabric of the rose;
Then, earth to earth!
The flower, matured, gives up its seed;
The leaves dissolve—dissolving, feed
A second birth.

The bark of flesh, the shell of clay,
Must to the imperial soul give way,
And let it fly—
Emancipated chrysalis—
From coils of pain, to boundless bliss—
To never die!

What we call death, is only change
Of life, permitting soul to range
Unfettered, free,
Through all the regions God hath made,
In glorious sun or sombre shade,
Eternally.

Thou holy, brace thyself for strife!
Thou soul, prepare thyself for life!
And whatsoever
Thy noblest nature feels is right,
For it, unflinching, boldly fight,
For God is there.

Religious Bigotry and Intolerance.

There is no evil so blighting in its influence upon society as religious fanaticism. Its terrible effects are visible in all ages of the world and upon every page of history. While it is overthrowing the judgment of men, it perverts the natural affections, and corrupts every avenue to the heart. They who are affected by its unhallowed, but ardent stimulus, in sincerity of mind believe that they are in possession of the highest moral sentiment; and that their fellows may enjoy the same holy advantage, in the ardor of their enthusiasm, they urge it upon them even by means of the fire, the rack and the gibbet. A religion that needs to be sustained by such contrivances, is unworthy of Christian consideration, and should be left to perish in the brain of him who contrived it—the Father of Lies. If we cannot exhibit a better life than the fanatic and a more wholesome doctrine than he entertains, we are bad calculators and worse reasoners. Shall we persecute a man because his mind has not been cast in the same mould with our own? or because his nervous organization is subject to particular sensations? Scarcely without number have been made, from the very fact that they cannot realize the truth of a religion whose votaries would carry conviction to the brain, by subjecting the body to the most cruel tortures. He who has lived without God in the world, would be most happy to die without one, and if all who wished there was none, at the same time believed it, the world would be endowed with atheism. There is no system of religion so foolish, so gloomy or so fatherless, that there will not be attempts on the part of its advocates to create proselytes. But are we to drive a man from his home, deprive him of his civil rights, or put him to death, on account of the absurdity of the doctrines he entertains? Reason is not to be consumed by fire, nor overwhelmed by force. As an example to others, he must be persecuted or destroyed. The doctrine is as absurd as the doctrine, which, if left alone, will have few followers, and must perish of its own weakness. The champions of bigotry and fanaticism have always followed the evil example of persecuting their fellow man because of a difference of opinion, and probably will do so to the end of time; but the intelligence of the world has discovered, that such fanatics have only lent importance to that which was absurd, interest to that which was forbidding, and light to that which was the essence of darkness. There are some systems of religion, which can communicate neither illumination nor warmth to the soul, except from those faggots which a mistaken zeal has lighted up for its destruction.

The moralist who expects to find perfection in the human mind, knows very little of our imperfect nature. A painter might as readily

hope to discover it in our bodies. To render the single picture of Helen faultless, five of the most beautiful and well formed virgins in the East, were made to contribute their charms by Zeuxis, and yet the picture lacked perfection. We can conceive in both mind and body, the possibility of much greater excellence, and have, therefore, no superior reason to be proud of either. The kind of Christianity which is of any value, is that of a practical character. It may be fashionable to indulge in that sort, which seeks to acquire money by every kind of rapine, in order to squander it in every species of revelry; but when the balance is struck, the latter will be found by far the most unprofitable. We can all understand the conduct of men much better than their creed, and have a clearer knowledge of the depravities of the disciple, than of the teachings of the preceptor.

The Almighty is as merciful in his restrictions as he is in his bounties; and has prescribed unto himself one eternal and immutable principle of action—that of producing the highest ultimate happiness by the best means possible. And it may be, that the wonderful and complicated microcosm—the heart of man—is governed by a single principle—the pursuit of apparent good—but the means resorted to in order to arrive at that beneficent point is often the most pernicious and reprehensible. When the idea seizes upon the mind of the zealot that he is called upon to do God service, all common modes of reasoning are perverted and all general principles destroyed. One who knew human nature well, has said that the victim of the fanatical persecutor will find, that the stronger the motives for mercy are he can urge, the weaker will be his chance of obtaining it—for the merit of his destruction will be supposed to rise in value, in proportion as it is effected at the expense of every feeling, both of justice and humanity. The truth of this proposition is spread broadcast over every page of religious persecution.

This will be found to be the case as far back as history runs, and if we take the Bible for our guide, up to the earliest period of the formation of communities. This fact would indicate, that although customs are as various as the tints of complexion, and systems of religion as opposite as we can imagine, still man in all climates, in all countries, and in all ages, is essentially the same creature, and prone to persecute his fellow for non-conformity with the prevailing doctrine of conscience. This fact will also prove that there is something radically wrong in our system of religious education—for it cannot lie in a government which leaves the question of conscience between man and his Maker—nor in our lay school instruction—for here every scholar meets, or should meet, upon common ground, to be instructed from books which are not sectarian in character.

Even Abraham, although he left his country and kinsmen, in order to worship the true God, and establish a pure religion, in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience and the light he had received, smote with the sword, the diverse nations around him, as much for their difference of creed as for their capture of his brother. The nation that he founded notwithstanding that they possessed a holier religion and loftier precepts than the world beside, split into a multitude of sects, and persecuted each other to the death. The Pharisees condemned the Sadducees, and the latter the former, while both assailed the Essenes, and the three warred against the Herodians and the Gaulonites. The Samaritan and the proper Jew, though acknowledging the same God, and having similar ceremonies, were rancorous in their hatred of each other, for the most trivial cause, and gloat with savage ferocity over every opportunity for vengeance. The altars of each, consecrated to the same living God, were frequently desecrated and often destroyed in their relentless feuds, while thousands of both sects were swept to death at the hand of the other—and all, as they believed, for the glory of the Almighty. Their own evil passions and mistaken judgments, or the selfish motives of their Priests and Rulers, made acts which would disgrace a Moloch, precede in popular respect, the sublimity of that holy doctrine which required us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us; but these erroneous views were seldom a matter of question. Many of the Prophets are remembered more for their persecuting spirits than for the Godlike qualities of their characters. As early as this age of the world, religious instruction, was strongly tinged with the bigotry and intolerance of the present day.

But the Christian era arose, and the meek and lowly author of our religion, condemned in all the glowing fervor of Truth, the prevailing errors of his times. The short and simple sentence spoken to the woman taken in adultery, conveys a loftier moral to the mind than all the precepts that Sage or Prophet ever conceived. It stamped the character of the religion he taught with the pure essence of Divinity, and installed an age of liberality, charity and benevolence, among the children of men. "Go and sin no more," was a holy conclusion to the charitable requirement of "let him who is without sin throw the first stone." With these landmarks continually before the eyes of contending sects, and a proper observance of their bearing, the bitterness of sectarian strife would soon cease to exist, and we should rapidly become a band of brothers, conscious of each other's defects, but struggling to correct apparent errors, by the gentle and suasive power of Truth and Reason.

We all turn with horror from the ten general persecutions of Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Antoninus, Severus, Maximian, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian and Diocletian, and read with saddened hearts the story of those bloody butcheries. With mournful pleasure we trace sufferings of the two young Christian mothers, Perpetua and Felicitas, and go with them to their martyrdom, glorying in their fortitude. We bless the heroic constancy of the Thetan Legion, who, when they were ordered to march to Gaul to assist in exterminating their Christian brethren of that Pro-

vince, determined unresistingly to die to the last man, rather than persecute their fellow Christians. And yet the Christians of Gaul differed in the non-essential portions of their creed and ceremonies, in a much greater degree than do the various Christian sects by which we are now surrounded. The Thetan Legion had the true principles of Christianity in their hearts, and though ordered to be decimated again and again, to final extermination, for refusing to destroy their Christian brethren, they stood fast by the holiness of those principles, and died with-out a murmur to the last of their Legion, at the hands of their fellow soldiers. Their noble reply to the Emperor Maximian, should be worn next to the heart of every living Christian. "It is needless for you to look any further for persons of that denomination—we, ourselves are such, and glory in the name. We saw our companions fall without the least opposition or murmuring, and tho't them happy in dying for the sake of their religion. We had rather die wrongfully, and by that means preserve our innocence, than live under a load of guilt. Whatever you command, we are ready to suffer.—We confess ourselves Christians, and therefore cannot persecute Christians." This was the kind of heroism which tested our holy religion, and established it upon a foundation which can never be shaken. It moved the martyrs who followed them, as did the example of Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, and others, the Thetan Legion. It was promulgated with charity, and maintained with self-devotion.—These were the Christian traits of character which wrong from the apostate Julian, as his life ebbed away, the exclamation, "O Galilean! thou hast conquered."

From the time of the Arian controversy, self-styled Christians have been ready to persecute and destroy each other for forms and ceremonies which have not the remotest connection with real Christianity. The color of a cravat in our day of religious degeneracy, is sufficient to anatomize its wearer. A sermon spoken or a sermon read, will produce the same effect, and sever a church in twain. How much Christianity can reside in the heart, when absurdities like these can disorganize a congregation, and array brother against brother. All these things prove incontrovertibly that our colleges of religious learning are far from being pure. They set up a standard of Christianity, and then clothe it in forms which are deemed of more consequence than the essence of the religion which they profess to teach. Aiming at reducing the thoughts of men to a fixed conformity, the priests made at these colleges, without distinction of creed, nurture in their hearts a feeling of malevolence against all who refused submission to their teachings. These feelings were cherished in the bosom of families, and the pulpit resounded with doctrines that would more befit a Jove than Jesus. Society in time becomes convulsed, and the sacred principles of our holy religion are invoked to justify the firing of a temple dedicated to the Almighty, or to excuse a bloody homicide. Such teachings are instituted by the devil, and transmitted to our schools of religious instruction. We shall refer to this subject again.—Pennysylvania.

Thrilling Incident.

We gather from rumor the following facts, in which we have been greatly interested:

A few days since, Mr. Davenport, of Shelbyville, Tenn., went down into a well which he was engaged in digging, and a negro who remained at the mouth of the well hearing his groans, ran to the street crying out that a man was dying in the well. A young gentleman chanced to be passing at the moment, and instantly ran to the well, pulled off his coat, and climbing down by the curbing till within about ten feet of the bottom, when he encountered the stream of poisonous air which had broke into the well, and finding he was likely to fall, jumped to the ground. He found Mr. D. apparently dead, and immediately made a rope or chain fast around the lifeless body, which was drawn up by the people who had assembled at the well. Scarcely had he done this, however, when he became unconscious, and sank to the ground. Those about the mouth of the well finding that the body drawn up, though seemingly dead, showed some faint signs of remaining vitality, were busily engaged in endeavoring to restore the suspended animation, forgetting for the time, that some one had gone into the well, and it was not till physicians had arrived with a crowd of the citizens, and the first object of their anxiety had begun to breathe again, that they were reminded (probably by the negro) that a young man, a stranger, had gone down to rescue this man, and was now doubtless a corpse at the bottom of the well. What could be done? Who was there brave enough, now that the danger was fully known, to venture into the very jaws of death? They let down a light, but it was instantly extinguished. They threw down burning shavings, but they only filled the pit with suffocating smoke. Meantime the question was asked again and again who it was went down? No one could answer, till a lady present, exercising her woman's wit, caught up his coat and pulled out some papers from the pocket. They were notes of a sermon. The young man was the newly chosen Baptist preacher, Mr. Faulkner, a man who has in a few weeks won the hearts of the people in a most remarkable degree, and whose promise of future usefulness has seldom been equalled. When this was made known there was a silent pause. No one would go into the well; but among the physicians who had gathered at the first alarm, was Dr. Parksdale, a deacon in the Baptist church, of which Mr. Faulkner is pastor, and at whose hospitable mansion the young man made his home. He instantly stripped and prepared to enter. In answer to the remonstrances of friends who felt that he was descending to almost certain death, he said, "This young man is a stranger—he is residing under my roof—I am in a degree responsible for his life. I will at least try to

save his life, though I die in the attempt." They let him down, but the suffocating vapor, mixed with the smoke, compelled him to desist for a time. He was drawn up, got some fresh air, waited till the smoke had subsided a little, and then went down again. He passed a chain round the body, but could not fasten it for want of a little stick to pass through a link to lock it. They threw down stick after stick, but the poison had taken hold on his brain—his head reeled, his breath failed, and he could not find them; he could only call out that he was dying. They drew him up and laid him apparently dead beside the other. He soon revived, however, and explained in what condition he had left the young man. Mr. Griffith, a strong minded and strong bodied mechanic, and most worthy citizen, volunteered to go down, carrying with him a suitable stick to fasten the chain around the body. The work was quickly done, and he was drawn back without having suffered great inconvenience. When Mr. Faulkner was drawn up, after he had been in the well more than an hour, he was apparently gone past all hope, but the anxious and persevering efforts of his friends, aided by the best medical skill, were blessed at length to his recovery. Life came slowly back, and he is now, though still feeble, able to walk about. In a few days he will be as well as ever. The others are also doing well. D.

If the bystanders, in cases like the above, would dash into the well a few buckets of water, he might descend to the assistance of his friend with impunity. Such accidents are generally caused by a collection of Carbonic Acid Gas, the poisonous effects of which are removed by throwing in water.—Tenn. Baptist.

From the Maroon (Ill.) Statesman.

Eighteen Years a Captive among the Indians.

We were visited, a few days ago, by a man by the name of Joseph Barney, who says that he is in search of a son, whom he supposes to live somewhere near Alton. He made his escape, on the 5th of May last, from the Flat Head Indians, near the Flat Head river, in Oregon. He stated that he has been with this tribe of Indians eighteen years. We listened for some length of time to his history, many portions of which are truly thrilling. He was taken prisoner in 1835, on the upper Missouri river, while in the employ of a fur company. He is a native of France, and speaks English poorly; but we give what he communicated to us as nearly as possible. He was with a man by the name of John Robertson, both of whom were captured. They attempted to defend themselves, and killed two of the Indians, but they were overpowered—there being twenty-five Indians to contend with. They were secured hand and foot, and placed on ponies, and started to the northward, traveled five weeks, when they came to the hunting ground of the tribe, where they were given up to the chief, who shook hands with them, and manifested much joy at their capture. They were unbound and confined in a hut, where they were fed, but not allowed to escape. The chief offered them his two daughters if they would marry and remain with the tribe. Finding escape utterly impossible for the time, the terms were accepted, and the marriage took place. The fruits of this marriage were two children, both of which are still living, a daughter sixteen, and a son fourteen, both of which he left with the tribe.—Two years ago, Robertson attempted to escape, but was retaken, scalped, and burned alive, leaving three children with the tribe. Seven years ago, Barney attempted to escape, but was recaptured and would have been put to death but for the interposition of his wife, who was the daughter of the chief. During the time of his captivity, Barney states, that he was engaged with his tribe in three battles—two with the Black Feet, and one with a tribe the name of which we do not know—in one of which he says over seventy Black Feet were killed.

The most of the time of his captivity he lived on the head of the Columbia river, and at times as far up as the head of Flat Head river. During this eighteen years, he saw neither salt, bread, potatoes, coffee, tea, or anything of the kind, living upon meat of moose, deer, skunk, rattlesnake, turkey, prairie hens, &c. At the time he made his escape he was near Lake Superior about sixty miles from a trading post of the American Fur Company. The chief (his father-in-law) was a doctor, and on the 15th of May left, and while he was gone, Barney succeeded in making all the Indians dead drunk with the whiskey which he had just received, giving one and a half pint to each Indian. After they were asleep, he took his bow and arrow, tomahawk, pipe, two and a half pounds of tobacco, flint and steel, and two pounds of meat, being all there was in the hut. He started and traveled all night, having his dog along; the next morning he killed his dog, to prevent his returning to give a clue to his track.

About 11 o'clock the same day, when about thirty-five miles, was overhauled by his father-in-law's (the chief's) dog which he killed with his bow and arrow, and carried the carcass away from the path and concealed himself in the brush; while he was thus concealed the chief muttered to himself, in his language—"I will pass this mountain, and at the foot of it I will take to the left hand." Over hearing this, Barney availed himself of this information. Following the chief to the mountain, he found, sure enough, that he had taken the left hand road, which he ascertained by the tracks of his pony. He continued his journey to the east until about two hours before daybreak on the next morning, when he sat down, fatigued and hungry; after daylight he killed a rattlesnake eight feet four inches in length, which he roasted and ate for breakfast. He kept on in the same direction, when about five o'clock he was overhauled by his brother-in-law's dog; he killed it immediately and passed on. On the next day, about five o'clock he was overhauled by another dog be-

longing to the tribe, which he despatched in the same manner as the others; after which he proceeded without any molestation, travelling four days without daring to build a fire only in day time. He was seven weeks travelling before he came to any tribe of Indians, during which time he had spent one week in despair, not travelling or expecting ever to reach a habitation of whites.

At the end of the above time he came to a tribe which he calls the Tomahawks. He was kindly treated by them. For fear of being taken again, he assured them that he belonged to the Flat Heads, and was in search of two crazy Indians who had made their escape. After asking some questions in English concerning the "crazy Indians," he departed, and after nine miles' travel, came to the Missouri river. He made a raft of logs and crossed over. Traveling due east, he continued his journey nine weeks before he arrived at White Lake, in Minnesota, during all of which time he had subsisted upon game, which he killed with his bow and arrow. He remained there three days, and sold his accoutrements for clothing, and then made his way for this State. He arrived here in the cars.

Barney is a man of considerable intelligence, and seems to have a vivid recollection of nearly all that passed during his captivity. He seems familiar with Indian life, and gives many of their signs for determining courses, cures for diseases, &c. He would like to see his children again, but would rather forego the pleasure than to go back and remain with the tribe. He was married soon after he came to this country, and lived in Otsego county, New York, where his wife died, after which he was employed by the Fur Company.

He is sixty-three years old, but still seems active and hardy. He describes the country where he has been as being the handsomest he ever saw. Truly, he has "seen the elephant," and if his story is correct, he can tell of more trials, tribulations, and adventures than any one now living.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

The most beautiful and affecting incident we know, associated with a shipwreck, is the following:

The Grosvenor, an East Indianan, homeward bound, goes ashore on the coast of Calabria.—It is resolved that the officers, passengers, and crew, in number one hundred and forty-five souls, shall endeavor to penetrate on foot, across trackless deserts infested by wild beasts and cruel savages, to the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. With this forlorn object before them they finally separated into two parties, never more to meet on earth.

There is a solitary child among the passengers, a little boy seven years old, who has no relation there; and when the first party is moving away he cries after some member of it who has been very kind to him. The crying of a child might be supposed a little thing to men in such great extremity, but it touches them, and he is immediately taken into that detachment: from which time forth this child is sublimely made a sacred charge. He is pushed on a little craft across broad rivers by the swimming sailors; they carry him by turns through the deep sand and long grass, he patiently walking at all other times; he shares with such putrid fish as they find to eat; they lie down and wait for him when the rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend, lies behind. Bored by lions and tigers, by savages, by thirst and hunger, by death in a crowd of ghastly shapes, they never—oh, Father of all mankind, thy name blessed for it!—forgot this child. The captain stops exhausted, and his faithful coxswain goes back and is seen to sit down by his side, and neither of the two shall be any more beheld until the great last day; but, as the rest go on for their lives, they take the child with them. The carpenter dies of poisonous berries eaten in starvation; and the steward, succeeding to the command of the party, succeeds to the sacred guardianship of the child.

God knows all he does for the poor baby. He cheerfully carries him in his arms when he himself is weak and ill; how he feels him when he himself is gripped with want; how he folds his ragged jacket around him, lays his little warm face with a woman's tenderness upon his sunburnt breast, soothes him in his sufferings, sings to him as he limps along unmindful of his own parched and bleeding feet.

Divided for a few days from the rest, they dig a grave in the sand and bury their good friend the cooper—these two companions alone in the wilderness—solitary wilderness—and the time comes when they are both ill, and beg their wretched partners in despair, reduced and few in number now, to wait by them one day. They wait by them one day: they wait by them two days. On the morning of the third they move very softly about in making their preparations for the resumption of their journey, for the child is sleeping by the fire, and it is agreed with one consent that he shall not be disturbed until the last moment. The moment comes; the fire is dying; and the child is dead.

His faithful friend, the steward, lingers but a little while behind him. His grief is great.—He staggers on for a few days, down in the wilderness, and dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it!—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON NEAR VERA CRUZ.—A curious phenomenon has lately been witnessed in the port of Vera Cruz. For several days in the beginning of this month the shores of the harbor and neighborhood were strewn with dead fish cast up from the sea. So great was the quantity that serious fears were entertained lest disease should follow from such a mass of putrefaction. Bodies of troops were turned out each day, who gathered the fish and buried them on the spot. A general order was issued

commanding all those residing in the vicinity to take the same steps for the prevention of disease. An order was also issued prohibiting the sale of fish.

This phenomenon continued for several days, and at last gradually disappeared. It is interesting to naturalists, and we therefore give the following explanations of Mr. Adolphus Hege-wisch, a surgeon in the military hospital, resulting from experiments made by order of the commandant. In the appearance of the fish the first thing that struck the attention was the inflamed and protruding state of the eyes, such as ordinarily takes place in strangulation. This, the doctor says, was not, as might be supposed, the result of putrefaction, for the case was the same when it had not commenced. On opening the fish, the intestines were observed to be much distended with a gas, which on testing, proved to be carbonic acid gas. A decomposition of the contents of the intestines showed the presence of no poison, either mineral or vegetable.

A submersion of the intestines and fish in slacked lime caused the evolution of large quantities of carbonic acid gas. He judges therefore, that the death of these fish had arisen from asphyxia, caused by this gas having been evolved during the submarine volcanic eruption; and, in support of his opinion, refers to Humboldt's Cosmos, page 221. He also refers to a similar phenomenon, which took place in the Mediterranean in 1821, when large quantities of fish were similarly thrown up on the shores of Corfu, Cephalonia, and the coast of Albania, and after their decomposition, caused a plague, which carried off a large number of the inhabitants.—New Orleans Delta, November 12.

Common Courtesies.

It is the little every day courtesies of life which betray the true Christian and gentleman; those kindnesses and forbearances, which he has an opportunity to practice every hour of his life. They are the unfading indices of character. They are more eloquent of virtue than all great actions or high sounding professions. The heart from which they do not continually flow, like sparkling streams along the hill side, is barren of all true excellence. That religion which consists merely in gifts to the church treasury; scrupulous attendance upon church meetings; unqualified adherence to creeds and creed-makers; firm belief in original sin (which is not so original a thing after all); harsh judgments of the wicked; and great devotion to the far off heathen; but which sets at naught the sweet charities of life, and makes no account of the common amenities of society, is but a sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. The hearty "How do you do?" "I'm glad to see you," "How's your wife?" "Good luck to you," and all other greetings which are interchanged by passers-by, fall upon the heart like good seed, and give growth to all those gentle affections and humble virtues, which are to the mind what the luxuriant undergrowth of shrubs and flowers is to the earth. The smile of kindness which you bestow upon the care-worn laborer, falls like sunshine upon his heart and warms all his faculties into new life and beauty. The word of comfort which you speak to the homeless wanderer goes deep into his soul and kindles a new fire among its decaying embers.—The mark of esteem and reverence which you extend to the aged man on whose brow is written, in deep characters, the history of many sorrows, recalls to his mind the faded hopes and joys of youth, and causes his pulse to beat with renewed vigor, and his eyes to glisten with unwonted brilliancy. The look of sympathy shed upon the child of sorrow, or the word of consolation whispered into his ear, extracts the poison from his cup of sorrow, and tinges with the golden hues of hope the cloud which beshadows his path.

In the hallowed precincts of home, how much depends upon the countless and nameless acts of a kindly spirit! How often a kind word or a reproving smile will extinguish the spark of harsh feeling which else had been fanned by the rude breath of passion into a devouring flame! By warding off an unkind expression of hasty wrath with a forbearing and forgiving look, how easily we disarm all anger and restore the soul to serenity and love. Is there a quarrel—a fierce dispute—a war of words in the family circle; how easy one gentle spirit will subdue the rude elements, and make the thoughtless destroyers of domestic peace hang their heads with shame.

Yes, it is these words of kindly remembrance, sown along the dusty thoroughfare of earth, which make the poetry of life, and which, falling upon a heart which has been broken up by vicissitudes, take deep root, and soon garnish the mind with flowers of personal beauty. "DIED IN THE HARNES."—Rev. Joshua T. Russell, a Baptist clergyman at Jackson, Miss., recently closed a very eloquent address before the Bible Society with these words:—"Millions who are now around the Throne of God, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, have been saved by the influence of this book." While uttering these words, he looked up as if he had a vision of what he described, and paused a moment, and saying "I have done," sat down, and was immediately seized with a fatal attack of apoplexy.

A few weeks ago a trial was held in Lebanon, in this State, which shows the character of Know-Nothingism. A hotel keeper was indicted for selling liquor to minors and drunkards. A witness was brought upon the stand, and he refused to testify against the hotel keeper, because, he said, it would subject him to punishment by the order. Thus it will be seen that the cathars of the association are paramount to the cathars administered in Court, and that they refuse to testify in Court for fear of risking their souls' salvation. Who, then, we ask, are to get justice in this country?—Butler Herald.

As the lovely cedar is green throughout the barrenness of winter, so shall the Christian alone flourish amid the winter of death, and bloom in immortality.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 23, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Capt. JOHN ARNOLD has purchased the entire stock of Hardware of the late Thomas B. Miller, and is now engaged in selling at the old stand. Being an old and good Carpenter, of course he is well acquainted with edged tools, and is, therefore, well qualified for his new calling.

THE FAIR.

Don't forget the Ladies Fair to be held in the Court House, commencing on next Monday morning—and, as its object is for a charitable purpose, give the Ladies the encouragement to which they are so justly entitled. The Fair will, no doubt, be the point of attraction on Monday, because when the fair undertakes to make a Fair, they never fail to draw the other side of the house!

"The Democratic Union."

The Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, has again changed hands. Messrs. Geo. M. LAUMAN & Co. retiring, and Capt. JACOB ZEIGLER, of the Butler Herald, taking the chair.

We are truly gratified to find our valued friend Zeigler in this position, as we have long believed him to be one of the very best men to fill this responsible post that could be found either in or out of Pennsylvania. The Democracy of the Commonwealth have long wanted a paper at the seat of government in which they could place implicit reliance—a paper that would speak their sentiments coolly and fearlessly—and yet maintain a tone of dignity that would secure for it the respect and confidence of the public at large. We are fully satisfied that this desirable end has now been accomplished, and we trust the Democracy of the Commonwealth will feel a just pride in making the necessary efforts to extend its circulation.

Zeigler is an honest, high minded, courteous gentleman, and has warm friends in every county in the State. All who know him, admire him for his sterling virtues and firmness of purpose, and those who may hereafter make his acquaintance, either personally, or through the columns of the Union, will rejoice that such a man has become the Editor of the Democratic organ at the seat of government.

Lafayette's Warning.

In olden times the ladies used to wear a head-dress of very unsightly shape, which they called a "top-knot." The fashion ran into great extravagance, and at length attracted the attention of the public. It is related that, on one occasion, a celebrated preacher denounced these top-knots as prohibited by Scripture, and quoted from one of the Apostles the words, "top knot, come down!" He frightened some of the ladies most prodigiously; but some of the more curious, referring to their Bibles, were eased in their consciences by finding that the whole of the text read, "Let him who is upon the house-top not come down!"

The know-nothings can beat this preacher in quoting to suit their purposes. They continue to quote Lafayette as having once declared that "if ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be by Roman priests." We have heretofore published the whole of the letter from Lafayette in which this expression occurs, yet we see it again used by the know nothing organ at Memphis. We therefore remind those curious in garbled extracts that Lafayette, replying to a Protestant, said, in substance, "your opinion that if ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be by Roman priests, is a mistake."

This garbling beats that of the preacher. Can a cause which finds it necessary to resort to such frauds be worthy of support?

There are both point and power in the following from the Ohio Statesman and Democrat. It vindicates the ill-fated dead and admonishes the living at one and the same time:

SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT.—There was an American statesman and soldier who died in 1815, and who was as well beloved by the democracy as any man who ever held honors in America. He was originally destined for the church; but he quitted school to take part in the war of independence. The war over, he adopted the law as a profession, and became a judge in Tennessee, as well as major general of the forces of the same State. In 1810, as major general of the United States, he gained a decisive victory over the English at New Orleans. In 1821, appointed elected governor of Florida, and the next year elected member of the Senate of the State of Tennessee. Elected President of the United States in 1829, and again in 1832; so that he was at the head of the American government for the space of eight years.—An ardent democratic chief throughout life, his presidency was distinguished by the development of democratic tendencies of the spirit of territorial expansion. He successfully opposed Congress in the matter of the United States Bank, regarding it as a monopoly in the State and injurious to the general interests of the people. Jackson was a man of Roman virtues, a true patriot, and of uncompromising integrity, simple and honest. Straightforward and blunt as a soldier. AND THE SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT! Is there a Jackson democrat in the know nothings?

The Section of Mr. GEORGE, the Railroad Director.—The Cincinnati papers give the following account of Mr. GEORGE's suicide:

"Mr. Frederick GEORGE, a prominent and influential citizen of Covington, committed suicide under the most distressing circumstances, in that city yesterday morning. Immediately after breakfast, he walked from his house to the depot of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and was observed to cross and recross the track several times. About 7 o'clock, one of the street engines of the company passed from the locomotive-house towards the depot. Mr. G. was then standing near the track, and seemed earnestly watching for the approaching train.—At the moment the locomotive came opposite he quickly threw himself upon the rail, and the wheels passed immediately across the neck, severing his head entirely from his body. One of the arms was also crushed off, and his body otherwise mutilated.—Those who witnessed the act, and afterwards saw the corpse, represent it as a most horrible sight."

"Mr. GEORGE was a wealthy and esteemed citizen of Covington. He was a Director of the Covington and also of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The causes which may have prompted him to the act, can hardly be conjectured. He had never, at any time, shown symptoms of mental derangement."

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a sad accident occurred on the Norristown Railroad, at the Fall's Station. Isabel, eldest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, Esq., a most interesting and intelligent girl, about ten years of age, was attempting to jump out of the cars before they stopped, slipped and fell. Both her lower limbs were thrown under the wheels. With great presence of mind she attempted to creep under the car to save herself, but seeing the wheel approaching too rapidly, she had only time to draw one limb from under the wheels, crushing it so badly as to prevent any possibility of saving it. Dr. J. E. Harned fortunately happened to be in the cars, and promptly applied a temporary tourniquet, which stopped the rapid flow of blood. Several gentlemen then pressed forward, and the young lady was carried home to the residence of her mother. It was there found necessary to amputate the injured limb.—Pittsburgh Post.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—It is stated that a company is shortly to be formed in New York city for the manufacture of paper from sawdust and shavings. Experiments have been gone into, and some of the most beautiful paper made from these materials. It is estimated that sawdust can be purchased for \$5 per ton, and that the process through which it will go in the production of paper will bring the price of the latter down at least 20 per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA.

Critical Condition of the Allies.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th inst., in speaking of the war in the Crimea, says:

Our interest in this awful drama is deepened by the facts detailed in the annexed letter, (received yesterday) which seem to have been publicly known in England or France at the departure of the steamer. The world holds its breath while it gazes on the carnage of the Crimea. End as it may, on which side soever victory may finally declare, it will be won at a price never before paid for human triumph.

New York, Dec. 9, 1854.

The Union mail steamer has arrived, and you will see by her advices that nothing decisive has yet occurred at Sebastopol. Private advices by the arrival, however, state that a Russian corps of 36,000 men, which had been despatched from Odessa, would not doubt be at Sebastopol previous to the 20th of November—a few days after the latest dates from thence. Besides this, upwards of 20,000 of the Imperial Guards have been forwarded by railroad to Moscow, with orders to proceed with all possible haste from thence to the Crimea, and will probably reach Sebastopol by the 1st of December, as they took up their line of march from Moscow very early in October. This distance cannot exceed one thousand miles, and they already had been six weeks en route. Besides these, further reinforcements were going from other points of the empire.

The Allies were also receiving reinforcements, but they were those which were sent forward in small numbers with a view to supply the ordinary waste of the campaign. None of those which were so urgently called for by the Allied Commanders after the recent bloody battles, had yet arrived, nor was it probable that they could arrive for eight or ten days more.

It thus appears that it is a race between the Russians and the Allies as to which shall receive the earliest and largest reinforcements; and I am very much inclined to think the Russians will keep ahead of the Allies. Nicholas has had ample time to concentrate masses of troops in motion towards the seat of war, and though the distance they have to traverse over his immense empire is very great, and with none but the old and ordinary means of transport except the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, still, when they once begin to arrive in the Crimea, they will probably do so in overwhelming numbers and in quick succession.

I see nothing in these late advices which indicate a larger reinforcement to the Allies than fifty thousand men, and the Russian corps from Odessa will of itself be a set-off to that force, so far, at least, as defensive operations are concerned. We may well believe that Nicholas is, in earnest in this war, when he is sending from his capital his magnificent Imperial Guards, and that he will not leave anything to chance, so far as numbers are concerned.

The early arrival of heavy reinforcements to the Allies may save them from expulsion from the Crimea; but under the circumstances of the case, and the great likelihood that Russia probably in a few days, certainly in a few weeks, will have at least two hundred thousand men concentrated in and around Sebastopol, leaves but little hope for the capture of the city, by the present armies, they would not make any attempt in the way of assault until the great body of their reinforcements joined them, and could only then make such attempt in case the Russians had not been joined by their reserves.

A winter campaign it appears to be the result, and though, particularly at this distance, it is impossible to predict the course of events, none of us should be surprised if the Russians assume the defensive and attack or besiege the Allies. The whole army of Russia and the entire energies of the nation can now safely be directed upon Sebastopol, as the season renders every other portion of the Russian territory inaccessible to attack or collection. It is intended to have given some remarks upon the financial and commercial situation and prospects of things at the close of this another week, but am obliged to postpone it and confine myself to the one great object of European interest—the fate of Sebastopol.

A HAPPY TEMPERAMENT.—The Albany Knickerbocker always looks on the bright side of life's drama. It has a cheering word for every body. Here is one of its bright sayings:

"Life is made up of changes. A moment ago a patch of sunshine rested like a smile upon our path, and every thing around was bright; now the page is overcast by a shadow, and the street without looks dull and dark. So in the affairs of life. To-day hope sings on our path, and the bow of promise spans it as an arch of gold; to-morrow disappointment sits within the heart, and lowering skies fall like the tresses of angels around us. There is nothing steadfast in this life—an anchor that is immovably fixed in the sands of Time. The waves of chance and circumstance are stronger than all the cables of our interest, hope, and our bargains drift forever about upon their little soil, wandering incessantly upon the banks of Styx. Life is full of vicissitudes and changes, even as the sea is full of pearls. Happy is that man who can adapt himself to all circumstances, for with him there is either sunshine or shadow, but a tempered brightness, that can be composed only with the rays of twilight when the sound of bells is on the air, rests upon him continually."

AN HONEST OPINION.

Some of the Whig and Know-Nothing papers are engaged in the up-hill business of underrating the force and character of the President's Message—calling it a "common-place" document, a "stale and spiritless affair," &c., &c. The National Intelligencer, the great central Whig organ of the country, is of a different opinion, however, as will be seen from the following paragraph taken from that paper on Tuesday last:

"Respecting the message of yesterday, we are gratified to find that all which was predicted of its unexceptionable character has been substantially verified. It is certainly distinguished by moderation of tone and a freedom from all exciting or captivous appeals. It is an unambitious and perspicuous account of public affairs, announcing an unprecedented state of prosperity and progress at home, and of peace and amity in our relations abroad. It totally disappoints all those who hoped or expected to find in it any inflammatory appeals about Spain, or any 'Young America' doctrines of progress and manifest destiny, whether looking to acquisitions on the Mexican Gulf, or in the illimitable Pacific. Indeed, had it not been for the good-sense of our exploit at Greytown, of which the President certainly makes the most, he would seem to have been embarrassed for any stirring topic for the head of 'foreign affairs.' Happy for the country that this is so! It is a new thing, and certainly a subject of congratulation, to find the message of a Democratic President so free from appeals to the passions of the country, so simple, clear, and unostentatious in its exposition of the administrative concerns of the Government, and so commendable for the justness of sentiment touching international rights and duties with which the Message opens."

The Reports.

The reports from the Heads of Departments are all of a satisfactory character, and show that the Chiefs have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the duties of their stations.

Postmaster General CAMPBELL's report is very long and very able. It will be gratifying to learn that under his efficient management, the revenue of the Department, for the current year, shows an increase of nearly a million of dollars over that of 1853. From it we also learn that the number of Post Offices now in the United States is 23,825—being a net increase during the year of 1,228. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,618. Of these, 4,185 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, 1,977 by removals, 320 deaths, 294 by change of names and surnames, and 1,842 on establishment of new offices.

An Appeal to all Liberal Minds.

President Pierce has spoken for the Democratic party, in his last annual message, on the great questions of the day, and he has also spoken for thousands of patriotic Whigs, who have resolved henceforward to wage uncompromising warfare upon secret political parties, pledged to the proscription of religious belief on the one hand, and to the disfranchisement of all citizens of foreign birth on the other. On this issue, although the message does not go out of the way to rehearse the current arguments of the day, it assumes a position alike unequivocal and impregnable. The flag of the equality of the States and the equality of individuals is bravely unfurled, and all who believe in these cherished doctrines should at once rally under its folds. Let not faction or fanaticism deceive itself, that that flag can never be permanently prostrated. When the dilirium of the hour has passed away, the ranks over which it waves will be found decimated, perhaps, but unbowed and confident; and when those who are about to assume command in the several States in which they have recently been victorious, shall fall to pieces of their own accord, because there is no element to unite them together, then the party that stands up for these doctrines will re-assume the power which fanaticism will have degraded. Well is it for the country that we have now in the Presidential chair a citizen who so boldly avows his resolution to stand by the imperilled rights of conscience and universal equality. Well is it for the nation that this citizen does not forget the sacred guarantees of the past, or the glorious hopes of the future. While he stands firm we have a leader; and we prophesy that the time will soon come when those who resist present combinations will find themselves once more in the majority in all the States of the Union.

Apart from the repulsive exclusion enforced by this new order, apart from its unmanly and anti-publican secrecy, one of its achievements is calculated to inspire almost universal indignation and alarm—we allude to its studious proscription of some of the purest statesmen of the land. If Gen. Washington were now alive, and avowed his celebrated letter to the Catholics, he would be discarded at once. Jackson would be disfranchised because he was the son of an Irishman; Jefferson would be repudiated for the pledges of his inaugural address; and that earlier patriot, Roger Williams, would be outlawed because he dared to announce, and to suffer for the holy principle of religious toleration. Take the trophies of Know-Nothing vengeance already secured. Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, a Whig of distinguished ability, was remorselessly sacrificed for his religion in the house of his friends. Following this connection, look at the result in Massachusetts. Two of the most esteemed and efficient representatives in the present Congress, leading members of the Whig party—we mean Charles W. Upham and William Appleton—have fallen before this unsparring proscription. In the Democratic party, that which we note as an exception in the Whig ranks, becomes the inexorable rule. Men who have reflected lustre upon the American character, whose experience, learning, and devotion to the country, have made their names household words—such men have fallen before the tempest of prejudice. But proudly do they bear themselves! You would take them for victors, not victims. They feel that they have gone down in a good cause, and they know that their banner still waves.

When those who have been misled into opposition to such men as these fully recover from their delusions, they will start with amazement at their own work. They will find that in losing their old and well-tried servants, they have gained a host of reckless demagogues—the mere drudges of politics, the mere charlatans of fanaticism. It is right that all men should aspire to a station in a free country; but the day that sees this great nation permanently transferred to the hands of men who have no claim upon the people but that of being able to flatter a popular prejudice—that day will be a dark day in our history, for it will be the starting point in our downward career. You cannot ignore high talents, long services, ripe experience, without wounding yourself and your country. There is no Democracy in elevating men unfit for station, simply because they have never been able, till prejudice took the place of reason, to attain position. These are truths which it would be madness and treason to conceal. When the men who have been overthrown in this storm of proscription shall return to their homes, and mingle with those who have aided to swell the storm, it will not be long before they will find public opinion returning to its accustomed channels. Their own services will be "freshly remembered" and fondly recalled; their wrongs will be so many arguments for their restoration to power; and the errors of their successors will arouse, in all breasts, sensations of shame and remorse. The hour will soon be here. Let us be patient.—Let us confide in the leader who avows a persecuted principle, and stands for the right in the midst of inflamed antagonisms. The tempest is not yet over; but there is a bright spot in one part of the horizon, at least, which shows that the sun is not yet blotted from the heavens.—It tells us that the Democratic party still survives!—Washington Union.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—EXPLOSION OF A CAMPBELL LAMP.—Notwithstanding the warnings constantly given by the papers all over the country, of the dreadful consequences of the careless use of campbells, hardly a day passes but we read or hear of serious accidents resulting from negligence of the advice given. On Saturday last, a man named Daniel Husk, residing in the First Ward, Allegheny, attempted to fill a lamp with the mixture. In doing so, he ordered a son of his to hold a lighted candle while he poured the campbell in the lamp. The lad not being very careful, approached too near the lamp with the light, and in an instant an explosion took place. The child who held the candle, and two other children playing on the floor, were immediately enveloped in flames. Before assistance could be rendered, one child was so badly burned that he died the same night. The other two were also so greatly injured that, although living last night, but little hopes of their recovery were entertained. The father and mother, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, were likewise so seriously burned as to cause it to be feared at one time, that their injuries would be fatal.—Pittsburgh Post.

The Directors of the Poor and House of employment met on last Tuesday and re-appointed JAMES H. KESN, Treasurer—JAMES M. GIBSON, Clerk—S. H. TATE, Attorney—and appointed EMANUEL OSTER, miller—and Wm. K. MOOREHEAD, of Union township, Steward.

Postmaster-General Campbell's Report.

We published in the Ledger this morning, the able and carefully prepared report of Postmaster-General Campbell. It exhibits the operations of the country, and shows how well and economically that department is administered. There is no branch of the public service which requires such labor and constant supervision.—Railroads, steamboats, mail coaches and messengers have all to be employed for the transportation of all the mails; and the adjustment of the rate of pay for these different kinds of service is a subject of constant annoyance and regulation. The distribution of mail matters is another source of vexation to the department, and of censure on the part of the public. These matters have been brought within proper regulations by the Postmaster-General, so that the department now moves harmoniously with the carrying companies and the distributions are made with regularity and speed. The safety of money transmitted through the mails is always a source of anxiety and care. The Postmaster-General suggests a system of regulation which will tend to give greater security to letters containing money, and enable the department to trace to the proper source the loss of any letter of value. The constant vigilance, personal superintendence, and strict economy of the Postmaster-General, in all the details of the department, have brot the mail service into excellent working operation, and a large amount has been saved the government and the people in consequence. With this excellent supervision and administration it is believed, that even with the present rates of postage, which those most familiar with the postal arrangements of the country believe to be inadequate, the revenue may be yet made to cover the expenditure.—Phila. Ledger.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

The facts it contains, are briefly, these:—During the year ending June 30th, there were 7,035,000 acres sold for cash; 3,402,000 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvements—making a total of 23,238,313 acres. For the last quarter, 4,780,000 acres were disposed of, being altogether an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 2,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transactions—the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, swamps, railroads, &c., had previously been disposed of. The sales for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous. From the 31st Sept. 1853, to the 20th Sept. 1854, 9,381,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 1,999,917 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon and Washington, amounting to 1,686,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale. The Commissioner says, on an average, full one third more business has been done this year than in the preceding; of the 26,543,760 acres embraced by the land warrants now issued 22,235,880 acres have been located—leaving only 4,307,880 acres to be satisfied.

PENSION OFFICE REPORT.

The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them \$1,070,059. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,063, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651.63. Number of Revolutionary Soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,995; June 30, 1854, 1,096. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 873; total, 1,526. Of the New Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 38 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The Patent Office Report states the arrears in business in that office have been well pushed forward by increasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January 1,600 patents have been issued and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for testimony in cases of appeal and a new rate of fees established.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From the Report of Commerce and Navigation, it appears that there have been built within the present year 244 ships and barks, 69 briggs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 340,000 tons. The total registered was 5,561,416; United States, on the 30th of June, tonnage of thereof which 2,338,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114, in coasting; 146,965 in cod fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613 in steam navigation.

Abstract of the Treasury Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be \$73,549,705, which, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, \$31,942,892, give a total for the year of \$95,492,597. The expenditures for the year have been \$75,654,530, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July of \$20,137,967. The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, are \$21,521,302.

The estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are \$42,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July was \$47,180,506.

The Secretary anticipates a falling off in the Customs, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and short crops. The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the years of 395,892 tons. The imports for the year are \$26,321,319 in excess of the exports.

The following state of the Revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty, 100, 40, and 25 per cent. in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties is renewed. The subject of drawback duties on refined sugar is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Secretary gives a statement of the currency which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th of September, 1854, at \$241,000,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of \$204,489,209. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small denominations. He recommends the continuance of the Coast Survey, and calls for further aid in protecting

life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or leave them as now to the ship-owners.

In view of the recent frauds by Collectors of the Customs at Cleveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary.

The balance of the report refers mainly to the Mint operations and the operations of the various departments of the Treasury.

"Americans Must Rule America."

This is the captivating, yet specious, motto inscribed upon the banner of the proscriptive party which glories in the cognomen of "Know Nothings," in order to swell its ranks from the ignorant and unsuspecting in the community.—This looks very fair and patriotic; but did it never strike any one behind this rallying cry of the new organization was concealed the most aristocratic principle ever promulgated in this free land—that within the portals of this fair republic lurked and rankled the deadliest poison.—Be it remembered that the whole meaning of the motto—"Americans must rule America"—upon which the new party is founded, is the exclusion of adopted citizens from office—nothing more. The opinion entertained by these patriotic gentlemen then is, that those who will fill the various offices in this Republic are the rulers and not the servants or agents, of the people—that the office-holders are our masters, and their constituency bond slaves—thus ignoring and setting themselves up in opposition to the whole theory upon which our republican system is based. Was this the idea of Jefferson and Madison, and their immortal compeers, who, fresh from the perils of the Revolution, regulated the "divine right" of Kings to rule, and laid broad and deep in our glorious constitution, the foundation of civil and religious liberty, and the inborn right of the people to govern themselves? Was not the precious blood spilt in the "time that tried men's souls," the price paid for the establishment of self-government and the great dogma of popular sovereignty? And are we to be told now, by this new school of political philosophers, after realizing, for over half a century, the proud position of a representative Democracy, that the maxims of our fathers were a fiction and a failure—that we must prepare our minds to acknowledge an aristocracy of office-holders—whether they be Congressmen or drunken policemen—with power to do as they list, beyond and above responsibility to the people, who make them such?—Out upon such cringing sycophants and parasites, who are unworthy to breathe the free air of this free land—who have not learned the first lessons of Republicanism—and who are not entitled to the proud name of American citizens.

There is neither point nor force in the application of the precept that "Americans shall rule America," and it only falls from the lips of turbulent and base demagogues, as a cheat to divide their gullible flocks. Americans have always, and always will rule America, as long as our laws, National and State, remain as they are. So long as the elective franchise is extended to the poor as well as the rich—so long as the doctrine of no taxation without representation, is asserted and maintained—so long as religious tests are kept from our statute books—and men are left free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, with "none to molest or make them afraid"—we need not tremble for the subversion of our liberties, and Americans will continue to rule America, thro' their accredited agents, be chosen from all the walks of life, and from all religious persuasions. But if in an hour of madness and folly, the people, inflamed by sectarian prejudices and bigotry, (the most dangerous to the peace and tranquility of a State,) should introduce the deadly Yew tree of Know-Nothingism and Religious proscription into the councils of the nation, to overshadow the land, and blast and wither the wholesome prestige vigor of our institutions, from that moment we may date the downfall of the Republic.—Pennsylvania.

Horrible Affair.—Murderous Assault upon a Wife, and Attempted Suicide by the Husband.—At an early hour this morning Officers Prickett and Shear were attracted to a house in Moore, near Front, First Ward, by the cries of a female for help. Upon hastening to the scene, they found that a man, named John Martin Rudolph, a shoemaker by trade, had, in a fit of mania, committed a murderous assault upon his wife with a pocket-knife and a pair of scissors, with which he had inflicted eight severe stabs, the most of them in the abdomen. After thus attempting to kill his wife, he attempted his own life, and stabbed himself in fourteen different parts of the body.

The poor woman had with difficulty made her way to the front of the house, and notified the officers, by her cries, of the terrible affair. The facts of the case, as we learned them, are these: Rudolph is quite an intemperate man, and for some weeks has been drinking to excess. Last evening, he was quite merry and sang and conducted himself in a manner that showed something was wrong. He sharpened his pocket knife, and put a point to a pair of scissors, and thus armed, laid down. In the night he became noisy and his poor wife and children would have lain bed from the house if she could have known where to take refuge.—About 2 o'clock this morning, he made the assault described. When the officers reached the house, he charged the wife with stabbing him, and it was plain that it was all his work. The injuries sustained by the wife are expected to prove fatal, but he is not so badly hurt. Both of them were taken to the Hospital.

The unfortunate parents have two children, a girl of eight years old, and a boy of six.—Their appearance showed a want of comfort in the household, which every household does in which rum exercises its fearful sway. The girl told the story of her father's crime and mother's wrongs, with an artlessness that brought tears to the eyes. Being asked if herself and brother were the only children, she replied that she had a brother, (here her sobbings choked her utterance) but she continued; he is dead now. These children are suddenly left without a home, or any one to look after them, but a kind neighbor, who took them in charge for the time being. The invisible spirit of rum has here done the devil's work sure enough. The contemplation of so much crime and wretchedness as this fearful case discloses, is enough to make one desire its speedy banishment from the land.—Pennsylvania.

Great Fires in Philadelphia.

On the morning of Tuesday last, the city of Philadelphia was visited by a tremendous conflagration. Cornelius, Baker & Co.'s Chandelier and Gas Fixture Factory was entirely destroyed, together with about fifteen or twenty houses. The factory was located on the north

side of Cherry street, above 8th, wherein the fire originated, and the flames soon spread to the adjoining buildings carrying destruction all around. The loss is estimated at about \$175,000.

Another destructive conflagration occurred on Thursday night, which destroyed property to the amount of from \$100,000 to \$500,000. The fire originated in the fourth story of the five story building at 171 Chestnut street.—It was totally destroyed, together with the adjoining building, west, and the large building east, at the corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets—as also the block of buildings on Fifth street running north to an alley half way to Market. The Old State House, on the opposite side of Chestnut street, was at one time in great danger, but through the exertion of the firemen, saved from destruction. The large and magnificent building, erected by the firm of E. C. & J. Biddle, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets was seriously damaged.

The principal sufferers are W. H. Safford, who kept an extensive Curtain store; George J. Henkels, of the Cabinet and Furniture manufactory; Wm. Carvel, Curtain store; E. L. Walker, Piano and Music store; Thomas W. Price, Bookbinder, &c., Staymen & Brothers, Musical Instrument Manufacturers; Lacey & Phillips, Harness Manufacturers; and George W. Smith, Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. The buildings on Fifth street were owned by Mr. Fetterly—those on Chestnut by Mr. Geo. Edwards. All insured to some extent.

Several of the firemen were dangerously injured by the falling of walls, timbers, &c., and it is feared that one or two lost their lives.—Both the above fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

We invite attention to the valuable Mill Property advertised for sale by Messrs. HERR & BREWER.

The Treasury Full.

On the 1st inst., according to the report of Auditor General Banks, there was in the State Treasury, of available funds, ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-TWO CENTS.

It thus appears that there is a full half million of dollars more in the Treasury now, than was at this time last year.

A COSTLY HONOR.—The Charlotte Whig says that in the late contest in the Richland District, S. C., (in which the city of Columbia is situated,) between Messrs. Preston and Adams, for a seat in the State Senate, to which the former was elected by something over one hundred votes, Mr. Preston expended about \$40,000, and Mr. Adams about \$30,000.

SURGICAL OPERATION ON THE CHEST.—

Replacing the heart in a Living Body.—On the 3d of the present month, Mr. Alphonzo Rickford, of Palmyra, Mo., had his chest tapped, and the almost incredible amount of nine pints of fluid, in all its characteristics resembling pus, taken therefrom! The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. Manson, of Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Benson, of Newport. The fluid was situated in the left side of the chest, and consequently the heart was much displaced, so much so that it could be distinctly felt beating, two inches upon the right of the sternum, or medium line of the body. It, however, gradually receded during the operation, and after the entire evacuation, was found beating in nearly its natural position. The patient immediately began to amend, and is at present doing well. His case has for some time past been considered hopeless, but there is now a prospect of his recovery.—Portland (Me.) Argus.

INTEGRATION OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.—

The inauguration of the Governor elect will take place on Tuesday, the 16th of January, and not on Tuesday, the 9th, as stated by many of our exchanges.

SOMETHING NEW.—A medicine, under the name of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL STREPT, has been introduced here for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary diseases. It is highly extolled by citizens of Pittsburgh, is easy to take, and costs but half a dollar. Prepared by Dr. George H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, 110 Wood street, Pittsburgh. For sale by Rupp & Co.'s in this place, and Colvin & Robinson's Schickelsburg.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 19. Flour, &c.—The Flour market is heavy, and large parcels are offered to sell, but without submitting to lower prices. Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Eye Flour and Corn Meal nominally bid and asked. Grain.—Wheat is firmer, with a good demand. Rye steady, \$1.40 a \$1.42. Corn market is dull, and prices drooping; sales were made at 94 a 95c. Oats are held firm at 53 a 58, and with a firm market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.

The Flour market has undergone no change. Supplies continue to come in very slowly, and the stock is becoming still further reduced. Standard brands are held firmly at 99 per barrel, but there is very little export demand, and the only sales reported are 400 barrels at this figure. Sales in small lots for home consumption, at \$9 a \$9.25 per barrel for good brands, \$9.50 a \$10 for extra, and fancy lots at higher figures. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing—we quote the former at \$6.75 a \$7, and the latter at \$4 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The market continues bare of Wheat, and it is wanted at an advance of 3d per bushel on our last quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels fair Dutch white at \$2.10 a \$2.12 per bushel, and 300 inferior red at \$1.45. Rye comes in very slowly and commands \$1.25. Corn is scarce—small sales of old yellow at \$9 a 90

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work properly and perfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As perfectly, therefore, as the digestive organs are received, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1853, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quick medicine. They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints. His eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effect, and say they only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.
Whereas JOHN W. HAMMERS, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:
The Manton Tract, containing two hundred and ninety acres, or thereabout, adjoining lands of John G. Blackburn, Henry Reintinger, Jacob H. Bowser, and others—
Also, one other tract, containing fifty acres, adjoining lands of Jacob H. Bowser, Benjamin Bowen, and others—
Also, one other tract, containing fifty acres, with Grist Mill, and Saw Mill, and Store House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph W. Sleek, and others—
Also, five lots of ground, in the town of Pleasantville, fronting on main street, and adjoining lots of Thomas Staines on the one side and John G. Blackburn on the other—leaving the following heirs, to wit: Martha Hammers, and issue eight children, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Middleton, residing in Cambria County, Hiram G. (petitioner) Charlotte, Louise, Rachel, Julian, Gordon and Amanda, all residing in Bedford County.

Therefore, the heirs above named are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the said Real Estate, on the premises, on Friday, the 19th day of January next, when and where they and all others interested may attend if they think proper.
HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.
Dec. 22, 1854.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT formerly owned by D. W. Lehman, in St. Clair Township, Bedford County. The house was formerly occupied as a tavern and store house. There is a good store room, with shelving and drawers, and in a good business place. If the above property is not sold by the 1st of February, it will then be rented. For further information apply to the subscriber, in Bedford.
SAMUEL CARN.
Dec. 22, 1854.

PRIVATE SALE
of
VALUABLE FARM & MILL PROPERTY,
In St. Clair Township.

The subscribers offer, at private sale, from this until Wednesday, the 17th of January next, their valuable Mill Property, on Dunning Creek, St. Clair Township, Bedford County, six miles from Bedford and one-fourth of a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike. The tract contains 246 acres of excellent land—150 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are a large Frame Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, a two story frame house, a two story log house, and three tenant houses, a frame barn, and a double log barn, and two orchards of choice fruits. There is running spring water—never failing—in every field, a good well at one house, and a never-failing spring at the other. There is, in fact, no place in the county better supplied with water. The Grist Mill is in thorough and complete repair from the pit up, has four run of stones, and is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the county for grain; and in the matter of water power, and convenience to markets, is unsurpassed by any Mill in this part of the county. The subscribers having dissolved partnership, the property must be sold. A rare chance of investment is offered to men of capital. If not sold at private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, 17th January next. Persons desirous of examining the property, or of any information respecting it, will apply to the subscribers, on the premises, or to John Cossna, or William M. Hall, Esqrs, of Bedford.
JOHN HERR,
JOHN W. BEELER.
Dec. 22, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.
The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.
Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
JOHN ARNOLD.
Dec. 22, 1854.

NOTICE!
A. B. CRAMER & CO. having leased the rooms recently occupied by Wm. Schaffer, in Exchange buildings, and having fitted up the same with counter, shelves and conveniences, will, in a short time, remove their stock of Goods thither.
FALL DRESS GOODS!
Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE!
The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute to and among Creditors the fund in the hands of John Alsip, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel W. Lehman, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 5th day of January prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.
WM. M. HALL,
Auditor.
Dec. 15, 1854.

NOTICE!
Soldiers of the War of 1812, and the soldiers of the Revolution, their widows, children, and representatives, may find it to their interest, in calling upon the undersigned on or before the 1st of January next.
JOSEPH W. TATE.
Bedford, Dec. 15, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of January next, the following described

REAL ESTATE,
in Monroe Township, containing about seventy-three acres, 10 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a log house, log barn, &c., adjoining lands of Catharine Gillam, Daniel Swartzwelder, the undersigned and others.

Terms: CASH.
JOSEPH O'NEAL,
Administrator of Abel Koons, deceased.
Dec. 15, 1854.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to examine the exceptions and report the facts, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of John Mower, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas Hunt, Esq., deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Thursday, the 14th day of January next, when and where all parties can attend if they see proper.
JNO. P. REED, Auditor.
Dec. 15, 1854.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, 1854, the following described Real Estate:

A Tract of 184 acres of Land situate partly in Juniata and partly in Napier Township, adjoining lands of Peter Hillages, Jacob Dull, Christian Danaker, George Colvin, and others—about one-half cleared—a Log House, Log Barn, and other necessary buildings thereon erected—also an Apple Orchard and never-failing Spring thereon.

Terms:—One-third in hand and balance in two equal annual payments.
NICHOLAS WHITELINE,
Adm'r of the Estate of Christian Biene, dec'd.
Dec. 8, 1854.—H.

Public Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Abel Johnson, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Southampton Township, adjoining lands of Truman Towell's heirs, Abner Towell, and others, containing 169 acres, about — acres cleared, with a two story Log House, and double Log Barn thereon erected.

Terms:—Cash at the confirmation of the sale.
Sale on the premises.
JOHN JOHNSON,
Administrator of Abel Johnson, deceased.
Dec. 8, 1854.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County: In the matter of the Petition of Gen. William H. Irwin for leave to perpetuate testimony, and the Rule thereon issued to Thomas Griffith, and The President and Directors of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad and Coal Company, and all others interested, to appear and show cause, &c. The undersigned appointed by said Court to examine witnesses on the part of all parties in interest, and reduce their testimony to writing, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the public house of James Echelberger, in Hope-well Township, in said County, on Monday, 15th January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., continuing to sit until all the testimony is taken, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

O. E. SHANNON,
Commissioner.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

CAUTION.
My wife Sarah having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
ZACHETS LUMAN.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

NOTICE.
All persons are notified that I am determined not to pay the notes given by me to Eliska Smith, Sr., for land, unless he complies with the article of agreement, unless compelled by law.
LEWIS MILLER.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

STRAY HEIFER.
Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, sometime in October last, a black and white spotted Heifer, with both ears cropped—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
SAMUEL WALTER.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

NOTICE.
Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Peter Fisher, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.
Nov. 10, 1854.*

New Firm! New Store! and New Goods!!!
The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of
Staple & Fancy Goods,
of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for CASH or PRODUCE.

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.
Schellsburg, Pa.,
Nov. 10, 1854. }

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned, thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Salmettes, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and Belts, knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mousseline De Rose, Mousseline Delaines, Colar and Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas, Silk Poupins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a tip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a tip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shirts, Gingham, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroideries, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed, Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 124, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Tea, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperma and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue thriving feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.
All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.
RUPP & OSTER.
Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at
WM. B. ELTON, JR.'S,
No. 181 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Alabama Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jewelry, Rings and Fancy Articles of a superior quality, desiring the examination of those who desire to procure the best goods at the lowest Cash Prices.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, and all available facilities for importing and manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

✓ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.
✓ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, faithfully repaired.
✓ No. 181 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.
✓ In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRL CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.
Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight.)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business, to wit: FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Cork Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpets, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Runners, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.
Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cassimeres cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Oct. 27, 1854.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Overcoats, Cassimeres and Cassinet Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calskin Boots and Walking Shoes—received and for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.
Hungarians, Cuban, Young America, Tylorese and Pearl Slouch Hats, for men and Boys—also, Caps in great variety, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Seythes for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Wool, Rag, List and Henp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

For Sale Cheap!
One large Ten Plate Stone—with doors complete, by
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
Just received, a lot of Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c., which we offer on the most reasonable terms.
SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c. He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
WM. SCHAFER.
June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Land.

Office on Juliana Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one Farm situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Railroad.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
April 21, 1854.

CROCKS.
Apple Butter and Milk Crock, can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable percentage will be allowed to store-keepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.
PETER SCHELL.
Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. T. Tate.
JOB MANN.
G. H. SPANG.
June 2, 1854.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of stones, one pair first rate French Burs, with good Merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Soot Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day in measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 610 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.
CASELTON AKE.
July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the Will of George Reighart, have been issued to the undersigned, Executors of said Will—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted are notified to make payment.

ISAAC E. REIGHART,
JONATHAN REIGHART,
Nov. 3, 1854. Executors.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUNBAUGH,
Oct. 14, 1854. Administrators.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Gruber, late of Southampton Township, deceased, have been this day granted to the subscriber, living in said Township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to make known the same without delay.

MARY GRUBER.
Dec. 15, 1854. Executrix.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of John Cossna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jacob Dively, deceased, to and amongst the parties entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.
JNO. P. REED, Auditor.
Dec. 15, 1854.

FOR SALE.
The Stock, Fixtures and GOOD WILL of the old and well established Clothing Store situate on the corner of Clinton and Locust sts., Johnstown, Pa., being one of the best locations for a business of the kind in town, and doing a very good business at the present time. The present proprietors wishing to retire from business, being the only reason for selling off. For further particulars address
JOSEPH GANS & Co.
Nov. 17, 1854.—1m.

WE PUBLISH THIS DAY, DEC. 11, 1854.

FANNY FERN'S
NOVEL
Ruth Hall.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
400 pp. 12mo. Cloth. Price, \$1 25.

Every body knows FANNY FERN; every body has laughed and cried over her sparkling, dashing, truthful, genial writings; every body will wish to read this, her first novel, and every one who does read it will pronounce it her greatest work. Says an able critic who has read the proof sheets, "RUTH HALL is a work which not only exceeds any thing which Fanny Fern has before written, but which in many respects surpasses any other work whatever. For intense and sustained interest of narrative, for originality of conception and treatment, for scorching sarcasm and withering rebuke of pretensions and hypocrisy, for elevation of moral tone and winsomeness of religious inculcations, for vigor, freshness, simplicity, directness and fascination of style, we have never seen its equal."

The story takes possession of our hearts at once; we follow "RUTH" through her trials with as much interest as though she were our own sister; she breathes not a sigh, she suffers not a sorrow, which the reader does not feel as acutely as though the first came from his own heart, and the second were one of his own sad experiences. The characters are such as we are constantly meeting in every-day life; and how boldly and skilfully they are drawn, how powerfully the story is told, how irresistible its humor, how sparkling its wit, how irresistible its humor, how severe its satire, and how true its moral, no adequate idea can be gained except by reading it."

RUTH HALL will be for sale by booksellers generally. To any one sending us the retail price, we will send a copy of the work, post-paid. Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Dec. 8, 1854.—3t. 23 Park Row, New-York.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of David Stoler, administrator of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 5th day of January prox., at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.
WM. M. HALL,
Auditor.
Dec. 15, 1854.

Valuable Hotel Property at Private Sale!

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, that well-known THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the town of Berlin, Somerset County, Pa., now in the occupancy of John H. Smith, situate on the south-east corner of the upper square, Main street, in the most public and pleasant part of the town—with every convenience for a first class Hotel. Abundance of good water on the premises, and but a few feet from the kitchen door. Easy access from every part of the town by all kinds of vehicles, and with good stabling sufficient for Fifty horses. Together with three Lots, containing an acre of ground, at a short distance from the tavern, and easy of access. The property being entirely new it is consequently in excellent repair, and is one of the most desirable Hotel properties between Cumberland and Pittsburg.

Terms easy.
If not sold before the latter part of January, the above property will be for rent. Inquiries can be addressed to the subscriber at Berlin.
Nov. 8, 1854.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that any thing ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

MUSIC.
A large assortment of MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c., always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.
The subscriber, determined to have all his business settled up by the first day of January next, requests all indebted to note the fact, and those who have claims against him will also present them for settlement in like manner. All who neglect this notice will subject themselves to costs.
Dec. 1, 1854. JOHN MILLER.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUNBAUGH,
Oct. 14, 1854. Administrators.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Gruber, late of Southampton Township, deceased, have been this day granted to the subscriber, living in said Township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to make known the same without delay.

MARY GRUBER.
Dec. 15, 1854. Executrix.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of John Cossna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jacob Dively, deceased, to and amongst the parties entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.
JNO. P. REED, Auditor.
Dec. 15, 1854.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.
Dec. 8, 1854.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 13, 1854.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning to our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpaccas, Colburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens' Womens' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.
SANSOM & GEPHART.
Oct. 13, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.
The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.
P. D. BEEGLE.
Nov. 24, 1854.

CAUTION.
All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, either by hunting or otherwise, as the law will be enforced against all who do so without respect to persons. So look out!
MICHAEL S. RICHEY.
Dec. 1, 1854.

Public Sale
of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, 1854, the following described REAL ESTATE, situate in Bedford Township, containing two hundred and fifty-four acres of line-stone land, with an inexhaustible spring of water. The improvements are a two-story log dwelling House, double log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon.

Terms:—\$1,200 in cash, and balance in two equal annual payments.
Also, 30 acres, adjoining the above, with a new House, new Stable, and ten or twelve acres cleared—balance well timbered—good water at the door.
JOSIAH RITCHEY,
Adm'r of the Estate of Henry Miller, deceased.
Dec. 1, 1854.—4t.

Tavern Property,
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber, being desirous of discontinuing his present business, will sell or rent the tavern-house at present occupied by him, known as the "WILLIAM TELL" House, situate on Centre street, not far from the Market house, Cumberland.

The property is in good repair. The House commodious, having bar-room, dining room, parlors, 14 bed-rooms, and kitchen. There are also a good smoke-house, carriage-house

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAPEST SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Esculapius, or every one his own Physician.



The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M.D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ESCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hackneyed Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ESCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid), Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Out-building, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just received a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at BLYMIRE'S.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Metal, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens?"

Do you want to leave your measure for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a large and splendid Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other seasonable goods for MEN'S WARE? Do you want to see a fine assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "right stripe," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "can't be beat," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want all or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "enter man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor, McKag's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store), Cumberland, Md.

If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I will advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—1y.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Colerain Township, about the 3d of November inst. nine Sheep, eight of which are white, and one black—left ear slit of the white ones, and the black has the right ear cut off. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BOSTIAN FATTER.

Nov. 24, 1854.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, Bedford County, on the 6th of November inst., a Black Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about two years old last Spring—crop off left ear—fork out of right ear. No other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY McDONALD.

Nov. 24, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of "plastering Laths" at the shortest notice, at \$1.50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!
NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT!

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Acne and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great alternative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNES, Bedford; A. B. BURN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harsh and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Clashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Bedford's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YORSEY, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it. Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHE'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS.

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES.

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have met with in curing in the last year, NERVOUS DISEASES.

Pulvermache's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the first medical men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the instant relief and permanent cure of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochan, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. \$1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 30 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints, Neuralgia of the Heart, Rheumatism, Numbness of the Face, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pains of the Liver, General Debility, Female Diseases, Tooth Ache.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds, for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer swallow drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the navel, and the other to the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symptoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefited, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are anxious are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISERABLE is often produced.

JOSEPH SEINERT, General Agent, Broadway, New York.

Agent.—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa. June 9, 1854.—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

The subscriber having removed to the Mengel House, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengel, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drivers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms. Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the very best and purest articles. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, such as Cherry Pectoral, Jany's Medicine, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pomades, oil marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Copy and Post Paper, &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you shall be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washbrough, where he is prepared to manufacture Double and Single barrelled Rifles and Double and Single barrel Shot Guns of the best quality.

All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and dispatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of \$75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILLY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL.

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania. VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor.

April 7, 1854.—1y.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackerel, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Gills, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c., which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba. A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La Norma, Principes, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superior quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Planes, Stir Rings, Coffee Mills, Angers, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRUS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one tooth entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. Terms.—CASH.

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BLOCIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,

JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. HURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonville, March 3, 1853.—1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

All persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bum, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above Card, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-

Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.

June 9, 1854.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to the numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAPEST SIDE at the very lowest possible prices. Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Esculapius; or every one his own Physician.



The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M.D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ESCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hackneyed Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ESCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid), Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—ly.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their Superior PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Out-building, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at BLYMIRE'S.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Metal, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens?"

Do you want to leave your measure for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a large and splendid Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other reasonable goods for MEN'S WEAR? Do you want to see a fine assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "right stripe," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "can't be beat," or

BOY'S CLOTHING for your Sons? In short, if you want all or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHENS, Merchant Tailor, McKag's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store), Cumberland, Md.

If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I will advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—ly.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Colerain Township, about the 3d of November inst. nine Sheep, eight of which are white, and one black—left ear slit of the white ones, and the black has the right ear cut off. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, Bedford County, on the 6th of November inst., a Black Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about two years old last Spring—crop off left ear—fork out of right ear. No other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of "plastering Laths" at the shortest notice, at \$1.50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Acne and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Discharges of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. HARNOLD, Bloody Run; A. B. BENN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—ly.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Buried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Full Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Throat, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equaled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Bedford's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—ly.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES.

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing with in the last year, NERVOUS DISEASES.

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the first medical men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochan, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. \$1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swollen Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism, Neuralgia of the Face, Pains in the Back, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, Female Diseases, Tooth Ache, Trismus, &c.

It is no strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the chain of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 15 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symptoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefited, if not permanently cured, by this simple and safe mode of treatment. LADIES—Ladies who are ENRAGED, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISERABLENESS is often produced.

JOSEPH STIMMERT, General Agent, Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa. June 9, 1854.—ly.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengel HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengel, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drivers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boards will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms. Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the very best and purest articles. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, J. C. Cleary's Eucalypti, J. C. Cleary's Medicine, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparilla. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pomades, &c. &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of School & Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c. &c. &c. If you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you shall be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 12, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabough, where he is prepared to manufacture Double and Single barrel Rifles and Double and Single barrel Shot Guns of the best quality.

All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and dispatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of \$75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor.

April 7, 1854.—ly.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackerel, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principe, Casadoris, Havanas, Corotos, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superior quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augers, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. Terms.—CASH.

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL, JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonville, March 3, 1853.—ly.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

March 31, 1854.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bum, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above Card, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—ly.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-

Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices. June 9, 1854.—ly.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,